## The Trend in Flour Packaging

By Martin E. Newell

PRICE fluctuations in cotton and jute apparently were the most important factors influencing the use of the various types of packaging for flour during the past five years, but despite the relatively lower prices for cotton which prevailed since the years following the war, the use of jute has held its ground although showing some recession from high points, established by low prices plus good flour export trade.

The use of paper also seems to depend to a great extent upon the price of cotton, although there is a definite tendency, especially apparent among smaller mills, to pack a greater percentage of flour shipments in paper.

On this page are two tables, the first showing percentages of flour packed according to the size of and type of containers in the year 1928, and the second showing the percentages and calculated usage of various types of containers during the crop years from 1923-24 to 1927-28.

The figures shown in Table No. 1 are based on reports from 55 mills, having a

1927-28.

The figures shown in Table No. 1 are based on reports from 75 mills, having a total capacity of 168,525 bbls per day. The mills are divided into four classes: group one, those below 1,000 bbls enpacity; group two, those between 1,000 and 2,500 bbls; group three, between 2,500 and 5,000 bbls; group four, above 5,000 bbls.

25.000 bibls.

The data shown in Table No. 2 are hased upon returns for 32 mills of the above group, which reported for four years. These mills represented a total capacity of 82,225 bibls per day. It is apparent that these percentages and totals are slightly too low for cotton, too high for jute, paper and wood, in about the ratio shown between the figures in Table No. 1 and Table No. 2, but this, of course, does not affect the relative values of the figures in the second table.

There is no competition in the flour industry between paper and jutes, but only between these two and cotton. From a period of high prices during and following war years, cotton has come into greater use during the past three years, yet it appears that its use largely is a question of price relationship, since there is fairly close correlation between cotton prices and the amount used. During the 1923-24 and 1925-26 crop years, cotton prices were high compared with jute, while in the next senson low levels were reached, coinciding with high jute prices. In 1926-27 prices were advancing, and in 1927-28 averaged still higher.

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Increases in the buying of commercial baked products tend to create a greater demand for large sized cottons at the expense of paper chiefly, but use of the latter has been well maintained in smaller sized packages. A fairly constant increase in the amount of cotton packages used by mills below 2,000 bbls capacity is shown in the reports, a slight slump appearing in the 1927-28 figures, after a constant increase for the preceding four seasons.

## THE SITUATION IN JUTE

The "rising tide of jute," which is so alarming to cotton growers and manufacturers in the United States, has apparently made little progress in flour packaging during the past five years. Price maladjustments during and following war years naturally favored the use of jute, but apparently there has been no great increase in recent seasons, although figures are obscured somewhat by price fluctuations and vicissitudes in the export flour trade.

Increased use of commercial baked products has helped to foster the use of jute and maintain totals in the face of declines in the export trade. Although the differences between the use of jute and the amount of flour exported would indicate a slight recession in jute pack-

aging for the domestic trade since 1925, the decline is probably not as great as it seems, since there probably was much less cotton going into the export trade hefore 1925 than since. There is a very apparent tendency on the part of mills of a capacity below 2,000 bils to substitute cottons for jute, possibly the result of a loss of export trade to larger companies and the increase in the use of smaller sized units.

In analyzing the figures shown in the chart, it is apparent that there is an unexpected difference between the use of jute in the 1923-24 crop year and the following season. It is probable that the percentage shown for jute in 1923-24 is slightly too low and that for paper too high, but even discounting this factor, the gain in 1925 appears unusual. However, reports of the Department of Commerce show that imports of jute bags during 1925 were rather large, to-taling about 48,070,000 lbs, surpassing by about 1,000,000 the imports of the previous year and by about 700,000 the imports of 1923.

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1925-26 or 1923-24 since those years, the favorable price relation between cotton and jute has not existed since. During 1924, cotton prices still were at a high level, the aftermath of the war time scarcity, while jute prices were low as usual. The decline, which began in that year, continued throughout 1925, while at the same time jute prices rose rapidly. This narrowing of the price difference, however, was not reflected in the Millers' National Federation package differentials until near the end of 1925, after prices of jute "first marks" at London had almost doubled on crop damage reports. Within two years the differential on 140-1b jutes had risen from 15c bbl under to the basis, where it remained during most of 1926, a slight recession of 5c being made after prices began to return to normal again. This deflection of the price differential and the low export sales during the 1925-26 crop year, combined to keep usage of jute at a low figure during that season.

Cotton prices, after a long decline, rose rapidly in the early part of 1927 and 140-1b jutes were returned again to the basis in the federation card, where

they remained until 1928. At present they are only 5c under basis, still 10c above the level in the early part of 1921. Although there is a greater tendency to use paper for small sized packages in the flour milling industry, the increase in this respect has been practically offset by the smaller amount of flour going into the family trade. Consequently, figures show a fairly constant character, the low point in the percentages coinciding with cheap cotton prices, which made substitution of the latter desirable. It is probable that the figures shown for 1924 are slightly too high, and that the difference should have been credited to jute.

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There is a definite trend toward the use of more paper on the part of medium and smaller sized mills, and the advance is consistent in this class during the period under consideration. Nor has there been any material recession on the part of larger mills, except in the year 1925-26 when cotton prices were low.

Although there is a fluctuation from year to year in the amount of flour packed in packages larger than 49 lbs, the figures are fairly constant. However, there is a definite tendency among mills below 1,000 bbls in capacity to use a greater percentage of packages smaller than 49 lbs. Among all mills, there is an increase in the use of a larger variety of containers, the average number of sizes reported rising steadily from 9.7 in 1923-24 to 11.03 in 1927-28.

TABLE NO. 1. SIZE OF PACKAGES USED BY MILLS-1928

De al			(See Note in	Text)		
Kind Pack	Size	C				
Wood	198	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	All
*** 000	196	.062	.119	***	***	.0274
	198	.022	.449	.211	.681	.5350
Jute	220 14	.022		***	.014	.0086
Jule	200			.005	.039	.0193
	196		.139	.131	.131	.1212
	140	11.250	00 400	-313	.656	.3850
	13234	11.250	30.630	26.190	13.810	20.7623
	12214			.075		.0203
	110 %			.067		.0177
	110		.054			
	100	.321		.065	.131	.0879
	98	.470	.122			.0247
Cotton	220 1/4	.110	.342	1.033	.018	.4003
	200		1.450	.005		.0015
	196			-144		.3208
	140	.720	.001	.013	.185	.0886
	110	.469	.155	.027	.276	.2262
	98	31.060	71 000	.027		.0504
	96.8	31.000	31.300	32.570	30.360	31.5563
	96		-073			.0131
	49	9.000	.029			.0051
	16	2.660	5.210	5.180	17.080	10.3295
	244	11.340	8.140	5.340	1.550	4.7089
	24	1.720	.940	1.020	5.939	3.2688
	1234	20.370	10.140	5.860	.768	5.7854
	12 %	.079	.940	. 338	.035	.1179
	10	2.430	1.598	1.343	.718	1.2403
	9.8	.136	.043	.213	.149	.1455
	7	.075			1.237	.5227
		.037		.002	3.328	1.4237
	6 5	.360	.717	.491	.159	.3723
			-088	.007	.047	.0397
	4.9				.886	.4022
	31/2	.004	.013	.009	5.748	2.5088
	3		.001	.045	.001	.0131
		.003	.034	.017	.166	.0877
D	11/4				.309	.1394
Paper	19	1.060	.936	1.010	.515	.7861
	48		.047	.054	.006	.0263
	24 1/2	6.240	3.071	7.003	5.961	5.7786
	24	1.130	2.180	4.003	1.291	2.1328
	121/4	.293	.494	.771	1.907	.3972
	12	.433	.656	2.238	2.729	1.9945
	10	.608	.134	.877	.074	.3599
	8.75			.601		.0002
	7				.012	.0057
	6	.006	.164	.125	.073	.0989
	5	2.660	.613	2.831	2.678	2.3956
	4			.048		.0135
	3 1/2			.027	.029	.0269
	3			.102		.0284
	2 %	.010		.040		.0036
	2		.004	.067	.153	.0880
	1 1/4				.001	.0003
	20			.048		.0133
Miscellaneot	18	001	.010	.004	.150	.0711
			-	-	_	
Totals		, 100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.0000
All wood		. 1.025	.568	.211	.695	.5710
All cotton .		71.463	69.936	52.651	68.941	63.3679
All jute		. 12.041	31.287	27.884	14.785	21.8402
All paper		12.470	8.199	19.250	15.449	14.1498
Above 49 1t			64.836	60.881	46.301	54.6732

TABLE NO. 2. KIND OF PACKAGING USED, BY YEARS

(See Note in Text) ——1927-28———1926-27———1925-26———1924-25———1923-24——

Jute 23.15 2	(114 000 00 114 61.13 9.179 23.07 15.09 920 1.79	78,631 61. 29,675 22. 19,410 15.	27 27,819	58.28 74.655 25.40 32,533 15.60 19,856 .79 941	59.78 23.47 16.16	20, 881 20, 459 20, 459 20, 459 843
Per ct. ahove	0,972 56.56	72,745 55.	59 70,418	57.90 74.081	55.68	72,252
49 lbs 56.32 7	6,016	128,617	124,894	127.985		129,764
Production 12	2,916	13,361	9,542	13,896		17,253

## FLOUR BRANDS

The following list of trade-marks, published in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office prior to registration, is reported to The Northwestorn Miller by Mason, Fenwick & Lawronce, patent and trade-mark lawyers, Washington, D. C. Millers and flour dealers who feel that they would be damaged by the registration of any of these marks are permitted by law to fle, within 30 days after publication of the marks, a formal notice of opposition.

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AMERICAN HOUSE and red eval: American Grocery Co. Hobokon, N. J: allinentary paste products, breakfast and household ecreals, such as farlin, oatmeal, corn meal, rice and all kinds of cercal flours. Uso claimed since May, 1921.

CROSS COUNTRY and airplane design. Page Milling Co., Luray, Va; wheat flour Use claimed since Sept. 21, 1929.

GO-FAR and three ovals; Go-Far Cercal Mills, Fargo, N. D; self-rising paneake flour, whole-wheat breakfast coreal, whole-wheat flour and corn meal. Use claimed since 1921.

HAIVEST TIME; Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis; paneake flour. Use claimed since Nov. 3, 1928.

KADOTA FIGEETTS; Kadota Fig Produits Co., Los Angeles; coreal breakfast food. Use ALLOW BLOOM Mach. Jornal design: H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill; wheat lour and self-rising flour. Use claimed since Nov. 1927.

NEW SOUTH; Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, Ky; wheat flour, and self-rising flour. Use claimed since Nov. PILLAR ROSE and flour design; Stanard Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis; wheat flour, whole wheat flour, phosphated and self-rising flour. Use claimed since August. 1929.

TWIN OAKS and tree design; Suranard Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis; wheat flour, Les claimed since August. 1929.

TWIN OAKS and tree design; Burfated (N. Y.) Flour Mills Corporation; wheat flour, packaged rice. Use claimed since January, 1925.

Convention Calendar

Jan. 6-7.—Pennsylvania Bakers' Association, midyear convention at Harrisburg; C. C. Latus, 60 Methodist Building, Pittsburgh, secretary.

Jan. 8.—Southern Illinois Millers' Association, annual meeting at St. Louis; J. L. Grigg, Eagle Milling Co., Sparia, Ill., secretary.

Jan. 13.15. Ohio No.

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Jan. 13-15.—Ohio Bakers' Association, annual convention at Columbus; George A. Daut, 351 East Dunedin Road, Columbus, secretary-manager.

Feb. 3.—Potomac States Bakers' Association, midwinter convention in Bultimore, Md; H. R. Thomas, 1225 Broadway, Baltimore, secretary.